



# Richmond College

## First Term Test - 2020

### Appreciation of English Literary Texts

Answer Sheet  
**Grade 11**

Answer all the questions in section A and

#### Section A

- I. **And there ought to be a corner for me**  
**(And I know there is one for you)**
- a. **From where are these lines taken? Name the poet.**  
The Camel's Hump  
Rudyard Kipling
  - b. **What/who is 'one' referred to? What is the effect of underlined words?**  
one – a corner  
THE underlined words give anaphoric effect. It binds the two lines together giving the idea that the lazy people are cornered / labeled/branded as they receive a black and blue cameelious hump.
  - c. **Explain the meaning in your own words.**  
The poet wants to emphasize that laziness is a social issue and he mocks at them. The lazy people can be identified easily if they are given a black and blue cameelious hump. His major objective is to discourage laziness/ lethargy/inertia.
- II. **Mother whose heart hung humble as a button**  
**On the bright splendid shroud of your son**
- a. **Name the work from which these lines taken. Name the writer.**  
War is Kind  
Stephen Crane
  - b. **What is the incident mentioned in the above lines?**  
The posthumous decorations that the young soldier who died at the battle field received,
  - c. **What is the poetic device used in the underlined phrase? What is the effect of it?**  
Alliteration  
It suggests the grief of mother.
- III. **We'll sweat no more scythe and rake,  
My bloody hands and I"**
- a. **In which work do these lines appear? Who is the poet?**  
Farewell to Barn and Stack And Tree  
A.E.housman
  - b. **Who referred to as 'we'? What will they not do?**  
We – Two brothers  
They will not work in their fields/agricultural lands together.
  - c. **Why does the speaker describe his hands as bloody?**  
The metaphorical language indicates the speaker's guilty consciousness of committing fratricide.

- IV. **“It is ok if I die because it is my job and I am ready for it. But you are a hero and if you were to die it would be a great loss for the country”**
- a. **From which text is this extract taken? Who wrote it?**  
The Lahore Attack  
Kumar Sangakkara
  - b. **Who speaks these words? To whom are they spoken?**  
The soldier at the check point.  
To kumar Sangakkara
  - c. **What is the speaker’s feeling towards the person he speaks to?**  
The soldier’s admiration and love towards Kumar Sangakkara and cricket is seen. Not only that his duty consciousness and patriotism are precisely shown. (Now you are witnessing)
- V. **“You said there couldn’t possibly be a frog in my bread-and-milk; there was a frog in my bread-and-milk,” he repeated, with the insistence of a skilled tactician who does not intend to shift from favorable ground.**
- a. **In which work do these words appear? Who is the author?**  
The Lumber Room  
Saki
  - b. **Who are referred to as ‘you’ and ‘he’ in this extract?**  
You – The aunt  
He - Nicholas
  - c. **What is the tone of the person referred to as ‘he’? Name the literary device /technique used to describe ‘he’**  
Tone is stern / strict  
Metaphor
- VI. **“I wished I might have lived with you forever, setting up our world in the middle of this field, playing with children and working on the farm.”**
- a. **From which work is this extract taken? Who wrote it?**  
Twilight of a Crane  
Yuzuwa Junji Kinoshita
  - b. **Who is the speaker? To whom are the words spoken?**  
Tsu  
To Yohyo
  - c. **What is the attitude to life reflected in these words?**  
Her attitudes towards the life is pessimistic because of the sudden change of Yohyo’s behavior.

**Section B****Poetry**

**Examine how the Camel's Hump can be considered as a poem which arouses humor.**

The poem highlights the important of work – courage and energy and willingness to work.

This is shown by way of humor employed to satirize person who are lazy and reluctant to work.

The satire is summed up in a visual imagery of a hump which is uglier than a camel's hump.

This hump is described with negative attitudes and as a common sickness among anyone irrespective of their age.

Many negatively connoted words are used to describe the hump ; its color is not bright and its "horrible" and it is an illness.

The poem gives the reasons for getting the "cameelious hump" : for instance, people who are late to wake up in the morning and wouldn't work energetically would get this sickness which has no cure except for work.

Techniques : auditory image, elongated vowels, exaggeration, reference to the Djinn, absurdity, image of the camel with connotation, color imagery.

**Discuss how Maya Angelou explains the sufferings of the oppressed people due to numerous social injustices in her poem I know why the caged bird sings.**

The voice of the poetess is expressed against social injustice (name some)

The poem is a metaphorical illustration of brutality and social disparity.

The two birds are symbolic or representatives of the privileged and the under privileged / oppressed in the society.

The free, comfortable behavior of the free bird should be described with relevant quotations .

It is contrasted with the behavior of the caged bird with the relevant quotations.

Discuss the other literary devices as far as possible.

Metaphors, personification, rhyming words

**"War is Kind" purely a protest against war**

**Comment on the above statement with detailed reference to the poem.**

The poem states the bad consequences of war – brutality, death, inhumanity, sorrow and pains. If Crane supports war he never states adverse effects of his subject matter. Start your argument taking examples. Wars kills males – fathers, sons, fiancé (the direct victims of war) The bereavement of passive victims- (Or indirect victims – the counter parts of aforesaid males, children, wives and mothers)

War separate lovers

Children lose their fathers

Mothers lose their sons

Due to war human relationships are broken.

It remains only loneliness, hopelessness and helplessness.

Wars created thousands of corpses.

Repetition of the phrase "Do not weep" Paradoxically implies agony and pain.

Writer juxtaposes the reality and the glorification of war. Glorification of is inexplicable; (can not be explained ) it is subtly criticized. When the answer is produced include literary devices – simile , irony, metaphors, oxymoron, juxtaposition of the reality with the illusion – appropriately.